

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ENITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Enited States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.usplo.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/030,143	09/20/2002	Kenji Okahara	218799US0PCT	8701
22850 7	90 07/01/2004		EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET			WEINER, LAURA S	
	ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1745	
			D 4 777 4 4 4 17 CID 07 (0 4 /700 4	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Application/Control Number: 10/030,143

Art Unit: 1745

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-16 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. Claims 1-3, 6, 8-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 is rejected because the addition of the phrase "wherein it is an electrolyte for a non-aqueous secondary battery comprising a cathode...lithium" does not add a limitation to the claim because the claim is drawn to a non-aqueous electrolyte and not to a battery. An electrolyte does not comprise an anode and a cathode.

Claim 9 is rejected because the claim should state that the electrolyte not the cathode comprises the compound.

Claim 15 is rejected because the language "wherein X represents –O-, -S-, -CO- or -SO2-, Y represents a single bond, ... or –CO-" does not belong because the claim ends with "wherein X represents –O- and Y represents a single bond.

Claim 16 is rejected because the language "wherein X represents –O-, -S-, -CO- or -SO2-, Y represents a single bond, ... or –CO-" does not belong because the claim ends with "wherein X represents –CO- and Y represents a single bond, -CH2CH2- or – CH=CH-.

Application/Control Number: 10/030,143

Art Unit: 1745

Formula (I).

3. Claims 9-12, 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for an electrolyte comprising a compound represented by Formula (I), does not reasonably provide enablement for a cathode comprising the compound represented by Formula (I). The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly

connected, to make the invention commensurate in scope with these claims. The examples only discuss and show an electrolyte comprising a compound represented by

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. Claims 1-3, 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yoshimitsu et al. (EP 0 296 589).

Yoshimitsu et al. teaches a nonaqueous electrochemical cell comprising an anode containing an alkali metal, a cathode collector and a cathode–electrolyte consisting of an ionically conductive solution of a solute in a solvent containing a liquid oxyhalide characterized in that at least one of the electrolyte and the collector is incorporated with an aromatic compound. Yoshimitsu et al. teaches on page 4, lines 1-33, that the aromatic compound are carbocyclic compounds having at least two benzene rings, oxygen or sulfur-containing compounds such as dibenzothiophene (see Example 2 on page 5), etc. Yoshimitsu et al. teaches on page 4, lines 36-40, that the aromatic compound is present in the electrolyte between about 1 x10-6 and 1 x10-2 mol/l.

5. Claims 1-2, 8, 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Goto et al. (JP 62-86673, abstract).

Goto et al. teaches an electrolyte for a secondary lithium battery comprising Li salt and an organic compound having benzene ring and carbonyl group such as 9-Fluoroenone, which increases the charge-discharge efficiencies and extends the battery cycle life.

6. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Suzuki et al. (JP 62-110257, abstract).

Suzuki et al. teaches a positive electrode or a negative electrode comprising an organic semiconductor obtained by reacting a nitrogen oxide on the condensed heterocyclic compound shown by Equation (2) or (3) where Y can be O, S or etc. and R1, R2 and R3 represent hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, etc.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Laura S Weiner whose telephone number is 571-272-1294. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (6:30-4:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Ryan can be reached on 571-272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Application/Control Number: 10/030,143

Art Unit: 1745

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Laura S Weiner
Primary Examiner

Art Unit 1745

June 21, 2004